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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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CROP PROSPECTS.

Forecasts of cereal production in the Netherlands for 1923 are from 1 to 40 per cent above 1922 for the different crops, according to a cablegram received by the United States Department of Agriculture, July 27, from the International Institute at Rome.

The production of wheat is estimated at 6,687,000 bushels compared to 5,236,000 bushels in 1922. This is an increase of 1,451,000 bushels or 28 per cent. It is, however, about 2,000,000 bushels less than the 1921 crop but about 1,500,000 bushels greater than the pre-war average.

The rye crop is estimated at 15,393,000 bushels compared with 13,252,000 bushels in 1922. This is an increase of 2,141,000 bushels or 16 per cent.

The oats crop is estimated at 23,906,000 bushels compared with 17,075,000 bushels last year. This is an increase of 6,831,000 bushels or 40 per cent.

The barley crop is estimated at 2,894,000 bushels compared with 2,866,000 last year. This is an increase of only 28,000 or 1 per cent.

Potato production in 1923 is estimated at 81,938,000 bushels compared with 124,523,000 last year. This is a decrease of 42,585,000 bushels or 34 per cent.

Sugar beet production is estimated at 1,889,000 short tons compared with 2,035,000 short tons last year. This is a decrease of 146,000 short tons or 7 per cent.

The almond crop of Italy is short. Conditions of Spain and Balearic Islands are favorable. The Bari almond crop of Italy for 1923 is estimated to be 26,500,000 to 27,600,000 pounds, according to a cablegram to the United States Department of Agriculture, July 30, 1923, from the United States Agricultural Commissioner in London. The carryover from the last season is approximately 44,000,000 pounds. The quality is reported as good and price range from 16 cents per pound for the old crop to 17 cents per pound for the new, converted on the prevailing rate of exchange of July 27.

The production of Sicily is forecasted at 13,000,000 pounds, or about one-third of a crop. Prices are declining.

The Spanish crop is fair. A good crop is reported in the Balearic Islands.

AGRICULTURE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Compared with Rumania and other primarily agricultural states, Czechoslovakia can be classed as only semi-agricultural. In Rumania 79 per cent of the inhabitants are farming peasants, while in Czechoslovakia 41 per cent till the soil and 59 per cent reside in cities. Certain regions of the Republic, for example Slovakia, produce a surplus of foodstuffs, but taken as a whole, the country is not agriculturally self-supporting.

It is probable that, due to the adoption of a higher standard of living, Czechoslovakia will import more wheat than formerly, but this increased importation will be supplied from the surplus-producing states to the south: Hungary and Yugoslavia just as before the partition of the Austro-Hungary monarchy. These southern states will also probably supply most of the pork and pork products that Czechoslovakia will require so that the United States will soon relinquish this market. It is even possible that Czechoslovakia will in the not distant future compete with American producers for the bacon and lard markets of Poland and eastern Germany.

Economic factors in Czechoslovakia have lately forced the farmers of that country to decrease cereal production in favor of more remunerative kinds of agriculture, notably livestock raising. During the war exports of barley were diminished because of the restrictions placed upon the manufacturer of beer, while oats consumption was decreased by the depletion of the supply of horses in the country. Since the war increased labor costs and the increased purchasing power of the Czechoslovakian Crown in international trade have been important factors operating to discourage the production of cereals at home.

The depressed agricultural situation in Czechoslovakia is temporary, due, in the first instance to the unstable economic conditions with which the struggling republic has had to contend. To a lesser degree it has been affected by the land reform, especially in Slovakia and Ruthenia. With the improvement of these economic conditions and the settlement of the land question the agriculture of the country is bound to return toward normal except as noted. There will probably be:

1. A decrease in beet sugar production;
2. An increase in live stock production;
3. A minor decrease in cereal production.

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION.

	:	1921-22	:	1922-23
	:	Short tons	:	Short tons
World production, including revisions	:	20,174,738	:	20,462,466
New estimates received.....	:	None	:	None

CUBAN SUGAR PRODUCTION.

The Cuban sugar production of all centrals up to July 26 as reported by Willett and Gray amounts to 4,044,000 short tons as compared with 4,325,000 short tons in 1922. Only three centrals remain at work against 13 at this time last year. One central finished grinding during the week, with an outturn of 24,167 short tons compared to 37,746 short tons last season. This brings the actual production for the 179 centrals which have finished grinding up to 3,886,026 short tons as compared to 4,074,090 short tons during the 1921-22 season.

Source: Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, July 26, 1923, page 379.

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN RUSSIA.

Sugar production in Russia, according to unofficial information received by the United States Department of Agriculture, June 26, 1923, during the twelve months ending March 31, 1923, amounted to 212,000 short tons as compared with 1,764,000 short tons in the years immediately preceding the war. As a result of the attempts to increase agricultural production in Russia, it is reported that the sugar yield of 1923 will probably be larger than during the last season, and that a good portion may be available for export.

COTTON CROP IN MEXICO.

The growing crop of cotton in Lower California progressed favorably during June. During the last of June and the first of July high temperatures threatened damage to the crop, but as about 60 per cent of the acreage is volunteer cotton which can withstand extreme heat much better than newly planted crop, it is not anticipated that the damage will be heavy. Local cotton men state that the outlook for the crop at present is better than the average. 75,000 bales was the estimate given for this year's crop.

Source: Report on Lower California Cotton Crop by Consul H. C. von Struve, Mexicali, Mex., July 2, 1923.

Earlier reports of a large increase in cotton production in the Laguna District of Chihuahua, Mexico, were premature, according to recent reports. The old enemies, drought and weevil, are still holding back production.

Source: Economic Report by Consul T. D. Bowman, Mexico City, Mex., July 11, 1923.

ESTIMATE OF 1922-23 COTTON CROP IN INDIA.

The cotton crop for all India was estimated at 4,348,000 bales of 478 pounds by the Commercial Intelligence Department, India, in a supplementary memorandum published in the Indian Trade Journal for April 26, 1923. This is the last estimate which has been published by the Department. The estimate is an increase of 16 per cent over last year's yield of 3,748,000 bales. It was estimated that 21,154,000 acres have been planted as compared with 18,451,000 acres for last year. Estimates for Madras, India, were 2,400,000 acres and 371,000 bales, which is an increase in acreage and production of about 33 per cent over last year, which was the lowest on record. Some of the irrigated regions have been attacked by wilt.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA INTERESTED IN COTTON PRODUCTION.

Interest in cotton cultivation has been enormously stimulated in Portuguese East Africa by the sensational rise in the price of cotton and the active propaganda work of the British Empire Cotton Growing Association in South Africa, Rhodesia, and British Nyasaland, and by promising results of such experimental efforts as have been made.

Source: Consular report on the cotton production of Portuguese East Africa for the year 1923 by Consul Cecil M.P. Cross, May 23, 1923.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF LINT COTTON IN RUSSIA TURKESTAN, CAUCASUS, BUCHARIA,
AND KHIVA (RUSSIAN ASIA).

Year	Area	Production
	Acres	Bales of 478 pounds.
1914.....	1,956,143	1,270,226
1915.....	2,040,455	1,511,736
1916.....	2,090,434	1,198,537
1917.....	1,291,939	634,354
1918.....	364,460	160,543
1919.....	373,547	81,216
1920.....	295,731	58,400
1921.....	295,731	43,177
1922.....	173,869	55,302
1923.....	540,750	.....

Source: International Cotton Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 4, June 1923, page 513.

Quoting the Statistical Department All-Russian Textile Syndicate, Moscow. These figures do not agree with figures previously published from other sources.

Imports of Cotton into Switzerland 1920 to 1922.^a

Switzerland imported around 29 bales of cotton from the United States during 1922. The following table gives the total imports during the past three calendar years and shows the percent of the total furnished by the chief sources of supply.

Year	Total	Percentage supplied by:-		
		United States	Egypt	British India
	Bales of 478 pounds			
1920	97,122	63	28	7
1921	113,625	57	40	2.3
1922	99,092	56	40	3.6

Source: Consul W. G. Mathee at Zurich, May 29, 1923.

^a Conversions made on basis of metric tons.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING,
1922 AND 1923.

	Production		Percentage	
	1922		1923	
	Bushels	Bushels	Per cent	Per cent
<u>WHEAT</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised - 16 countries.....	1,763,016,000	1,879,390,000		6.6
Estimates recently received:				
Netherlands.....	5,236,000	6,687,000		27.7
Total - 17 countries reporting.....	1,768,252,000	1,886,077,000		6.7

Source: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

Exports of Grain and Wheat Flour from the United States, Wheat and Wheat Flour from Canada, and Shipments of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour through the United States in transit, July-June 1922 and 1923, and July 7 to July 28, 1923.

Commodity:	12 mos. July-June		1923.		
	1922-1923		Week	Week	Week
	Unit	1921-1922	Prelimi-	ending	ending
			nary.	July 14	July 21
Exports:		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley.....	Bu.	22,400	18,193	338	665
Corn.....	"	176,386	94,064	204	337
Oats.....	"	15,767	18,574	63	51
Rye.....	"	29,904	51,412	592	287
Wheat.....	"	208,321	154,951	2,416	2,375
Wheat Flour.....	Bbls.	15,797	14,883	151	206
In transit shipments from Canada:					
Wheat.....	Bu.	82,827	110,689	697	224
Wheat Flour.....	Bbls.	2,492	3,564	4	2
Exports from Canada:					
Wheat.....	Bu.	145,097	226,672		
Wheat Flour.....	Bbls.	7,719	10,715		

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.

PRODUCTION OF RYE, BARLEY, AND OATS, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING, 1922 AND 1923.

	Production		Percentage	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
	Bushels	Bushels	Per cent	Per cent
<u>RYE</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised - 6 countries	281,768,000	312,933,000		11.1
Estimates recently received: Netherlands	13,252,000	15,393,000		16.1
Total - 7 countries reporting	295,020,000	328,326,000		11.3
<u>BARLEY</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised - 8 countries	329,180,000	355,437,000		8.0
Estimates recently received: Netherlands	2,866,000	2,894,000		1.0
Total - 9 countries reporting	332,046,000	358,331,000		8.0
<u>OATS</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised - 6 countries	251,919,000	267,985,000		6.4
Estimates recently received: Netherlands	17,075,000	23,906,000		40.0
Total - 7 countries reporting	263,994,000	291,891,000		8.5

Source: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

THE REPUBLIC AS A WHOLE.

The Republic of Czechoslovakia is made of five districts. Three of these districts, Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, were formerly part of the Austrian Monarchy. The two remaining districts were formerly part of the Kingdom of Hungary: (1) Slovakia, which for the most part is inhabited by the Slovaks, a race closely allied to the Czechs, and (2) Ruthenia, which is inhabited, to a large extent, by the Sub-Carpathian Russians.

The area of each of these subdivisions of the republic, with its population in 1921, and the density of the population per square mile is as follows:

Area and Population - 1921.

:	:	:	Inhabitants
:	Square	Population	per
:	Miles.	:	square mile.
:	:	:	:
Bohemia	20,057	6,664,932	332
Moravia	8,580	2,660,737	310
Silesia	1,987	670,837	338
Slovakia	25,617	2,993,479	117
Ruthenia	5,681	605,731	107
:	-----	-----	-----
Total	61,922	13,595,716	220
:	:	:	:

The population of these districts in 1911 was 13,596,601, so that there has been but little total change. However, Bohemia has lost 117,031 inhabitants and the other districts have gained 116,146, showing a net loss of 885 for the Republic as a whole.

Separating the population of Czechoslovakia into groups according to their mother tongue brings out the following interesting facts:

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN EACH 100 SPEAKING THEIR MOTHER TONGUE

District	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	Czech	Slovak	Ruthenian	German	Polish	Others
Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia	:	62.0	....	....	34.6	2.5	0.9
Slovakia	:	0.2	51.0	4.6	6.3	0.8	37.1
Ruthenia .....	:	....	0.2	43.0	12.4	0.1	44.3
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

The Western districts of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia are hilly to mountainous with valleys of a fair degree of fertility. Before the war these districts produced an exportable surplus of rye and barley (malt). Slovakia merges into the great Hungarian plain, and is, in large part, good agricultural country producing a surplus of wheat. Farther east Ruthenia lies in the foothills of the Carpathian mountains, and although this district is of less importance in raising grain, it has a very considerable revenue from live stock and forestry production.

The western districts where 5,200,000 inhabitants derive their income from commerce and industry, while only 3,400,000 are engaged in agriculture, are not agriculturally self-supporting, and will continue to import an important share of their annual food requirement.

Prague, the capital city, with a population of 617,000, lies on the parallel of latitude passing about two degrees north of Winnipeg, Canada. Prague is on a branch of the River Elbe giving cheap barge transportation to and from Hamburg and the North Sea, while the River Danube, skirting the Republic's southern frontier, gives cheap water transportation to the grain fields of Southeastern Europe and the Black Sea.

Utilization of the Land.

The manner in which the land of Czechoslovakia was utilized in 1920, 1921 and 1922 under the republic in comparison with the manner in which this same territory was utilized when it was part of the Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy is brought out in the following table.

UTILIZATION OF LAND.

Item	Area			
	Pre-war	1920	1921	1922
Cereals	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Cereals	9,624	7,978	7,783	7,868
Leguminous	301	415	473	480
Industrial plants	183	169	145	142
Tubers, roots, etc.	2,778	2,342	2,451	2,463
Vegetables	88	83	81	79
Forage plants	2,103	2,851	2,977	2,921
Other plants .....	.....	15	14	15
Untilled (Fallow land)	393	899	637	611
Plow land	15,470	4,752	14,561	14,579
Drop from pre-war .....	.....	-718	-909	-891
Increase in fallow land .....	.....	506	244	218
Drop in land under crop .....	.....	1,224	1,153	1,109
Plow land	15,470	14,752	14,561	14,579
Natural prairies	3,200	3,416	3,432	3,425
Vegetable gardens .....	.....	59	40	40
Fruit gardens	409	319	321	321
Vineyards	59	46	43	43
Pastures	2,784	2,851	2,995	2,983
Forests	11,431	11,518	11,502	11,500
Lakes, marches, etc.	151	193	195	194
Unproductive	1,237	1,559	1,601	1,596
Total statistical area	34,741	34,713	34,690	34,681
Difference compared with pre-war .....	.....	28	51	60

a Note: The pre-war average for the former Austrian territory of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia are taken from "Statistisches Jahrbuch des K. K. Ackerbau-Ministeriums fur das Jahr 1912." The averages for the five chief cereals for the former Hungarian territory of Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia are from "Magyar Statisztikai Evkonyv." The other averages are partially from the same source, from "La Hongrie apres le Traite de Trianon," from Zpravy Statniho Uradu Statistickeho Republiky Czeskoslovenske" and other authorities. The figures for the years 1920, 1921 and 1922 are from the "Zpravy" published by the Office of Statistics of Czechoslovakia.

Comparing 1922 with the pre-war period some important changes in land utilization are noted. Cereals have decreased 18 per cent (1,756,000 acres); tubers, roots, etc., 11 per cent (315,000 acres); industrial plants 22 per cent (41,000 acres); and a considerable decrease is apparent in vegetables, vineyards, and gardens. On the other hand, meadows have increased 7 per cent (225,000 acres); pastures 7 per cent (199,000 acres) and leguminous and forage crops have increased considerably. There has been a large increase in fallow and unproductive land with a net loss of land under crop of 1,109,000 acres.

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF CHIEF CEREALS FOR EACH 100 INHABITANTS, 1922
COMPARED WITH PRE-WAR PERIOD. . .

Crop	Pre-war a		1922 b	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels
Wheat	12.7	277.7	11.2	224.1
Rye	19.1	448.7	16.4	343.3
Barley	17.5	439.2	12.3	310.0
Oats	18.1	487.1	14.9	474.6
Corn	2.8	59.8	2.9	66.2
Total cereals	70.2	1712.5	57.7	1418.2
Potatoes	14.0	1967.7	11.8	2136.4
		Short tons		Short tons
Sugar beets	5.1	57.2	3.8	37.8

a Pre-war production used here 13,596,601 is according to Czech estimates. However, based on Austro-Hungarian figures the population is estimated to have been 13,874,109.

b 1920 population 13,595,716.

The foregoing tables indicate that the tendency during the past few years has been toward a decreased acreage in all cereals except corn. Yields have undergone substantial changes, also owing to changes in areas seeded, fluctuating climatic conditions and lack of fertilizers.

The changes indicated here for the whole of Czechoslovakia will be taken up in connection with the discussion of the individual districts of the Republic.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

AREA SEEDED AND PRODUCTION OF CEREALS IN 1920, 1921, AND 1922, COMPARED WITH PRE-WAR PERIOD:

Item	Area				1922
	Pre-war	1920	1921	1922	
Wheat	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Wheat	1,727	1,566	1,557	1,529	
Rye	2,593	2,271	2,226	2,223	
Barley	2,373	1,710	1,583	1,670	
Oats	2,460	1,972	2,003	2,021	
Corn	374	369	363	395	
Total (5 chief cereals)	9,527	7,888	7,732	7,838	
Drop from pre-war average.		-1,639	-1,795	-1,689	
Percentage of drop:		17.2	18.8	17.7	
Potatoes	1,900	1,494	1,574	1,607	
Sugar beets	699	517	544	520	

Item	Production.				1922
	Pre-war	1920	1921	1922	
Wheat	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wheat	37,760	26,375	40,658	30,462	
Rye	61,000	33,681	55,764	46,683	
Barley	59,722	37,244	47,358	42,104	
Oats	66,238	59,659	72,324	64,516	
Corn	8,126	9,648	10,501	8,995	
Total (5 chief cereals)	232,686	166,607	226,605	192,760	
Potatoes	267,542	183,810	136,429	290,465	
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Sugar beets	7,783	5,270	4,811	5,145	
	:	:	:	:	:

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Foreign Crops and Markets.

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REPUBLIC OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THE BREAD-CEREAL SITUATION.

Comparison of Pre-war and 1921 and 1922 Wheat and Rye Balances.

	Wheat.		Rye.	
	Pre-war:	1921.	Pre-war:	1921.
	(000	(000	(000	(000
	: omitted)	: omitted)	: omitted)	: omitted)
Area seeded (acres)	1,727	1,557	1,527	2,593
Production (bushels)	37,760	40,658	33,621	61,000
Seed requirement (bushels)	5,136	4,631	4,535	8,264
Net Production (bushels) ..	32,624	36,027	29,086	52,736
Consumption (bushels)	45,496	44,654	44,654	50,608
Deficit or surplus (bus.) ..	-12,872	-8,627	-15,568	+ 2,128
	-12,872	-8,627	-15,568	
	+ 2,128	-1,047	-4,754	
Combined wheat and rye balance	-10,734	-9,674	-20,322	

The foregoing pre-war wheat and rye balances were worked out based upon estimates made by the Austrian Government for Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, and upon estimates based upon certain Hungarian data.

Before the war, the territory now comprising Czech imported annually approximately 13,000,000 bushels of wheat and exported approximately 3,700,000 bushels of rye, making the net imports of bread cereals about 9,129,000 bushels. The Czechs and Ruthenians produced a deficit of 14,000,000 bushels annually, which was partially offset by surplus production of 1,200,000 bushels of the Slovaks.

According to reports from the United States Consul C. S. Winans at Prague, Czechoslovakia imported in the form of grain and flour between January 1, 1921, and January 1, 1922, 19,013,000 bushels of wheat (net) and 3,424,000 bushels of rye,

The crop harvested in 1922 shows a shortage of bread cereals of 20,322,000 bushels as compared with the shortage of 10,000,000 bushels for the harvest of 1921. This increased shortage is due chiefly to the great falling off in yield per acre although there was also a minor shrinkage in area.

The 1921 excess imports of bread cereals were more than 12,700,000 bushels above the statistically calculated requirement, due to increased consumption, and a drop in foreign exchange, allowed by an accumulation of stocks. During the year 1922 the imports were 11,294,000 bushels or 9,000,000 bushels below requirements. On January 1, 1922 there was still an excess above normal of 3,700,000 bushels of bread cereal and some rye was exported.

PRODUCTION OF HONEY AND BEESWAX IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN 1922, COMPARED WITH 1921 AND 1920.

Provinces and Years.	Average for 1 Hive.		Total.	
	Honey.	Wax.	Honey.	Wax.
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Bohemia:				
1920	6.00	.33	1,086,861	60,992
1921	4.67	.37	946,728	74,317
1922	7.58	.49	1,282,447	82,525
Moravia:				
1920	2.98	.29	265,683	25,046
1921	6.94	.46	632,458	42,125
1922	10.98	.51	914,726	41,361
Silesia:				
1920	2.89	.35	49,246	5,946
1921	9.57	.55	173,729	10,119
1922	8.40	.40	149,906	7,207
Slovakia:				
1920	13.49	1.32	1,222,673	119,101
1921	9.28	1.15	874,201	108,702
1922	11.42	1.76	903,114	138,795
Russinia:				
1920	15.65	1.90	183,052	22,280
1921	10.71	1.54	124,445	18,042
1922	13.05	2.49	140,980	27,009
Total for Country:				
1920	7.21	.60	2,807,515	233,365
1921	6.59	.62	2,751,561	253,305
1922	9.41	.82	3,391,173	296,897

In the spring of 1922, there were approximately 360,000 colonies of honey bees in Czechoslovakia as compared with 417,625 colonies in 1921, and about 389,900 in 1920. Production, however, was on a more efficient basis, and the average production of honey and wax per hive was much greater than in 1921 or in 1920.

Of the 88,891 keepers of bees in Czechoslovakia in 1922, 52,830 were farmers, 9,440 small tradesmen, and more than 6,000 members of the teaching profession.

The centers of the bee industry of Czechoslovakia are in Bohemia, the plain of the Elbe, the regions of the Czecho-Moravian mountains of the Sudet Mountains and of Trebon; in Moravia, the region of the Czech-Moravian and in Slovakia, the plains of the Danube and the regions of the Myjava, Frencia, and the central range of the Tatra mountains.

Foreign Crops and Markets.

REPUBLIC OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THE LIVESTOCK SITUATION.

Number of Live Stock in Czechoslovakia.

Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia				Slovakia	Ruthenia
Dec. 31	April	Dec. 31	Gain 1920	%	
1910	1918	1920	over 1918	Gain	1911 a
Horses:	423,167	.....	385,806	.....	181,555
Cattle:	3,288,291	2,511,869	3,043,091	531,222	21.1
Swine:	1,790,545	543,393	1,437,050	893,657	164.5
Sheep:	182,863	147,111	217,357	70,246	47.8
Goats:	649,615	752,519	.....	.....	.....

a Estimated from the Hungarian statistics of the year 1911. The 1920 Czechoslovakia enumeration of livestock in Ruthenia and Slovakia are identical with the 1911 estimate.

The drop in cereal production, together with the increased acreage of forage crops and pastures noted in the foregoing pages, signifies an increase in the livestock industry. The above table of Czechoslovakia livestock statistics bears out this assumption, although, because of the dearth of reliable data for Slovakia and Ruthenia, it is impossible to determine just how great the increase has been. It is reported by Government officials visiting remote districts of the Republic that some of the peasants have two and three times as much stock as they had before the war. However, the peasants are very cautious in revealing how many animals they have, having learned a costly lesson during the war from requisitioning officers of the Austro-Hungarian army, who drew largely on the land of the Czechs for their animals for food and draft.

In 1920 there had been a falling off in live stock as compared with the pre-war average of 1903-12, of only 10.6 per cent against a decrease in cereal acreage for the same period of 18.8 per cent. During the two years and eight months between April, 1918, and December, 1920, there was a yearly average increase of 7.92 per cent for cattle, 61.88 per cent for swine, and 17.9 per cent for sheep. The country requires 5,000,000 swine to satisfy its demands for fats and meat and the number on hand will be increased as rapidly as the problems of feed supply can be solved. In any case, the situation is indicative of a general trend toward increased animal husbandry.

Foreign Crops and Markets.

FORMER AUSTRIAN TERRITORY

(Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia)

The country of the Czechs.

The influence of the war and post-war conditions on Czech agriculture are brought out in the following table:

ACREAGE AND YIELDS IN BOHEMIA, MORAVIA, AND SILESIA.

	Area in thousand acres.									
	1903-12	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Wheat	862	895	909	901	897	898	843	804	866	846
Rye	2,043	2,003	2,003	1,960	1,925	1,922	1,850	1,725	1,700	1,699
Barley	1,427	1,288	1,155	1,078	1,059	947	899	917	849	878
Oats	1,812	1,875	1,737	1,609	1,512	1,429	1,375	1,399	1,446	1,449
Corn	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	41	42
Potatoes ...	1,256	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	966	1,005	1,019
Sugar beets..	534	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	429	451	431
	Production in thousand bushels.									
Wheat	22,707	23,516	17,269	14,367	10,986	11,537	15,359	15,983	24,140	17,269
Rye	52,989	51,533	32,321	27,794	22,873	25,628	32,715	26,337	43,738	36,258
Barley	35,486	47,491	22,459	25,996	13,779	14,973	21,587	21,495	27,190	22,276
Oats	48,846	95,280	35,963	50,292	21,495	32,793	46,090	45,539	54,426	46,848
Corn	676	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	773	1,000	845
Potatoes ...	184,522	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,819	91,678	203,274
Sugar beets..	a 6,807	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a 4,425	a 4,186	a 4,307
	Yield, Bushels per acre.									
Wheat	26.3	26.3	19.0	15.9	12.2	12.8	18.2	18.5-	27.9	20.4
Rye	25.9	25.7	15.9	14.2	11.9	13.3	17.7	15.3	25.7	21.3
Barley	24.9	36.9	19.4	24.1	13.0	15.8	24.0	23.4	32.0	25.4
Oats	27.0	50.8	20.7	31.3	14.2	22.9	33.5-	32.6	37.6	32.3
Corn	25.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.3	24.4	20.1
Potatoes ...	146.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109.5	91.2	199.5
Sugar beets,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.3a	9.3a	10.0 a

1 Short tons.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: WHEAT INCLUDING FLOUR, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES, 1920-1922 AND JANUARY-APRIL, 1923.

Countries	1920		1921		1922		Jan.-Apr. 1923	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.
<u>WHEAT:</u>								
Hungary	(1)		10	1	26		1	
Germany	(1)		29		44		77	
Netherlands	123		84		37		3	
Rumania	6	6	15		(1)		(2)	
Jugoslavia	(1)		86		27		(2)	
United States ..	100		2,075		549		29	
Bulgaria	15		463		1		(2)	
Argentina	317		2,132		433		5	
Other countries.	92	29	208	3	117		27	
Total	653	35	5,102	4	1,234	15	142	
<u>WHEAT FLOUR:</u>								
Germany	(2)		(2)		(2)		251	2
Belgium	719		121		4		(2)	
Hungary	5	(1)	310		870		88	
Netherlands	5		288		216		70	
Rumania	1		126		41		6	
Jugoslavia	143		32		32		3	
Great Britain ..	(1)		890		19		19	
United States ..	891		1,257		761		140	
Other countries.	31	54	67	1	361		185	132
Total	1,795	54	3,091	1	2,304	271	762	134
<u>WHEAT INCLUDING FLOUR</u>								
Belgium	3,237		546		16		(2)	
Hungary	21	(1)	1,404	1	3,941		395	
Germany	(1)		29		44		1,206	8
Netherlands	146		1,380		1,010		319	
Rumania	10	6	581		184		25	
Jugoslavia	644		231		173		12	
United States ..	4,109		7,733		3,972		659	
Bulgaria	15		463		1		(2)	
Argentina	317		2,132		433		5	
Great Britain ..	(1)		4,007		84		83	
Other countries.	230	272	507	8	1,744		865	595
Total	8,729	278	19,013	9	11,602	1,234	3,569	603

(1) Less than 500. (2) Not separately stated.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: RYE, INCLUDING FLOUR, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY
COUNTRIES, 1920-1922 AND JANUARY TO APRIL, 1923.

Countries.	1921	1922	January-April, 1923.	
	Imports	Imports	Imports	Exports
RYE (1):	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.
Austria	:	:	(2)	:
Belgium	11	:	:	:
Hungary	12	5	(2)	:
Germany	20	21	(2)	:
Netherlands	44	7	:	:
Rumania	84	42	(2)	:
United States ...	2,686	140	:	:
Sweden	13	:	:	:
Argentina	46	21	:	:
Other countries .	17	146	:	:
Total imports. :	2,933	382	(2)	:
Total exports. :	1	158	:	:
Net imports. :	2,932	224	:	:
RYE FLOUR (3):	1,000 bbls.	1,000 bbls.	1,000 bbls.	1,000 bbls.
Hungary	57	123	119	:
Netherlands	10	(2)	:	:
Austria	4	14	17	208
Rumania	3	20	1	:
United States ...	5	1	:	:
Germany	(5)	(5)	(2)	:
Other countries .	3	6	:	3
Total imports. :	82	164	137	:
Total exports. :	(2)	47	211	211
Net imports. :	82	117	Net ex. 74	:
RYE INCLUDING FLOUR(4)	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.
Belgium	11	:	:	:
Hungary	357	740	712	:
Germany	20	21	1	:
Austria	23	87	106	1,251
Netherlands	103	10	:	:
Rumania	103	160	6	:
United States ...	2,716	145	:	:
Sweden	13	:	:	:
Argentina	46	21	:	:
Other countries .	34	181	:	14
Total imports. :	3,426	1,365	825	:
Total exports. :	2	439	1,265	1,265
Net imports. :	3,424	926	Net ex. 440	:

(1) Total imports of rye in 1920 amounted to 977,000 bu., exports to 23,000 bus., net imports to 954,000 bu.

(2) Less than 500.

(3) Total imports of rye flour in 1920 amounted to 45,000 bbls., exports to 19,000 bbls., net imports to 26,000 bbls.

(4) Total imports of rye including flour amounted to 1,247,000 bu. in 1920, exports to 139,000 bus., net imports to 1,108,000 bus.

(5) Not separately stated.

Source: Apercu Statistique du Commerce Exterieur de la Republique Tchecoslovaque.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: BARLEY, OATS AND CORN - IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES
1920 TO 1922 AND JANUARY TO APRIL, 1923.

Commodity and Country	1921		1922		Jan. to Apr., 1923	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
BARLEY:	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	377
Belgium	2	22	:	44	:	:
Italy	:	44	:	39	:	:
Hungary	:	:	(1)	:	1	:
Austria	3	23	1	1,791	(1)	1,264
Rumania	42	:	8	:	2	:
Netherlands....	:	22	:	76	:	22
Other countries :	2	11	1	4,199	(1)	354
Total.. :	49	122	10	6,149	3	2,017

NOTE: Total exports of barley in 1920 amounted to 34,000 bu., imports to 1,000 bu., net exports to 33,000 bu.

OATS:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	106	:	205	:	43	:
Poland	49	:	55	:	7	:
Austria	235	13	88	8	13	50
Rumania	469	:	886	:	143	:
Jugoslavia	119	:	53	:	:	:
Switzerland ...	:	237	:	4	:	13
Other countries :	13	2	53	3	12	1
Total . :	991	252	1,340	15	218	64

NOTE: Total exports of oats in 1920 amounted to 784,000 bu., total imports to 4,000 bu., and net exports to 780,000 bu.

CORN:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	505	:	139	:	7	:
Germany	412	:	206	:	99	:
Austria	579	:	213	:	33	:
Rumania	1,446	:	1,039	:	107	:
Jugoslavia	1,475	:	83	:	17	:
United States..	265	:	601	:	5	:
Bulgaria	743	:	28	:	:	:
Argentina	2,153	:	1,158	:	32	:
Other countries :	189	:	401	:	37	:
Total . :	7,767	:	3,868	:	337	:

NOTE: Total imports of corn in 1920 amounted to 314,000 bu., exports to 1,000 bu., net imports to 313,000 bu.

(1) Less than 500 bu.

Source: Apercu Statistique du Commerce Exterieur de la Republique Tchecoslovaque.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: POTATOES AND SUGAR BEETS - IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES
1921, 1922, AND JANUARY TO APRIL, 1923.

Countries	1921		1922		Jan. to April, 1923	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
<u>POTATOES:</u>	: 1,000 bus.	: 1,000 bus.	: 1,000 bus.	: 1,000 bus.	: 1,000 bus.	: 1,000 bus.
Austria	:	:	:	:	2,378	(1)
Italy	96	65	260		1	
Hungary	34		2		(1)	66
Germany	51		7		18	
Netherlands ...	31		14			
Poland	60		25		2	
Other countries	11	(1)	11	456	(1)	67
Total	283	65	319	2,834	21	980
<u>SUGAR BEETS:</u>	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: Sh. tons	: Sh. tons	: Sh. tons	: Sh. tons	: Sh. tons	: Sh. tons
Germany	8	8	19	16	(1)	(1)
Austria	22					(1)
Other countries			(1)	2		(1)
Total	30	8	19	18	(1)	(1)

(1) Less than 500.

Source: Apercu Statistique du Commerce Exterieur de la Republique Tchecoslovaque.

LUMBER
DIFFICULTIES OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK INDUSTRY.

The local consumption and export of lumber and wood in general in Czechoslovakia has reached a low level that is causing great anxiety among the members of the lumber industry. The proximity of the forests of Czechoslovakia to Germany (practically all being situated along the border) makes it possible for Germany to import Czecho-Slovak lumber and raw wood at very low rates. The production of furniture has been greatly crippled by German competition. The Republic is faced with the problem of seeing its best lumber shipped to Germany, where it is manufactured into articles and materials which are sold in competition with the manufactures of Czechoslovakia, or in prohibiting the exportation of lumber on a large scale. The latter solution would probably result in creating an unfavorable balance of trade for Czechoslovakia, while Germany might still be able to obtain its lumber from Poland, Lithuania, and Russia, as reported by Consul W. A. Foote, Prague, May 29.

(1)

WHOLESALE PRICES ON THE PRAGUE AGRICULTURAL EXCHANGE

At intervals from Sept. 22, 1922 - June 3, 1923.

! Average of high and low quotations.

IN DOLLARS

Item		Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.
	: Quan-	22,	31,	16,	2,	30,
	: tity	1922	1922	1923	1923	1923
Wheat, Bohemian, new crop	: Bu.	1.796	1.836	1.334	1.614	1.648
Rye, " " "	: "	1.435	1.412	1.004	1.165	1.117
Barley, " " "	: "	.862	.934	.732	.810	.763
Oats, " " "	: "	.647	.671	.430	.....	.496
Corn, yellow	: "	.964	1.215	.960	1.142	1.086
Rape seed, 1922 crop	: 100 lb	4.266	3.892	3.143	2.953	2.715
Potatoes, edible, new	: Bu.	.269	.189	.137	.152	.140
Hay, pressed, 1921 crop a	: Ton	43.409	47.899	38.101	43.59	40.075
Wheat flour, No. 0 hh. b	: Bbl.	11.735	10.855	8.464	9.095	8.615
Rye flour, No. 0/1.55% b	: Bbl.	8.215	8.215	6.223	6.890	6.841
American flour, patent export c ..	: Bbl.	8.503	8.743	6.920	8.075	7.677
American lard	: 100 lb	15.867	17.588	14.923	16.803	16.094
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	: Quantity	: March 3, 1923	: April 3, 1923	: May 2, 1923	: June 3, 1923	
	:	:	:	:	:	
Wheat, Bohemian, new crop	: Bushel	1.727	1.628	1.707	1.715	
Rye, " " "	: "	1.211	1.110	1.160	1.117	
Barley, " " "	: "	.840	.840	.840	.836	
Oats " " "	: "	.602	.602	.602	.623	
Corn, yellow	: "	1.105	1.105	1.105	1.105	.968
Rape seed, 1922 crop	: 100 lbs.	2.762	....	....	....	....
Potatoes, edible, new	: Bushel	.158	.146	.138	.136	
Hay pressed, 1921 crop a	: Ton	40.778	40.778	38.147	34.019	
Wheat flour, No. 0.hh. b	: Bbl.	8.972	8.323	8.323	8.135	
Rye flour, No. 0/1.55% b	: Bbl.	6.910	6.188	6.188	6.081	
American flour, patent, export c ..	: Bbl.	7.812	7.554	7.554	7.548	
American lard	: 100 lbs.	15.851	15.653	15.522	15.513	
	:	:	:	:	:	

'1) Includes the turnover tax, but not the octroi in cities where levied.

a F.O.B. cars at station.

b Prices from mill station, gross net, paid in cash without discount.

c Prices on board cars at Decin, Czechoslovak-German frontier.

Source: C. S. Winans, American Consul at Prague.

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